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Council adjourned until the first Monday in September.

[illegible]

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

Every species of interior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. **ANGRY ERUPTIONS**, such as **SALT RHEUM**

die out, to return no more, under its application.—
Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves
its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles,
the joints, and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, & TUMORS.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns and Scalds. In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contractions of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvelous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Burns,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throat,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sore of skin,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chloasma,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Sweated Glands,	Ulcers,
Lung Ulcer,	Legs,	Unnatural Sore
Mercurial Eruption,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds,
Piles,	Sore Heads,	Wounds,

LOWAY, 30 Mulden Lane, New York, and 2 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

☛ There is a considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☛ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible in water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around the outside of the box. The name may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. Whoever renders aid by giving to any one rendering such information may lead to the detection of any party or parties who

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSAR
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis,
Seminal weakness and the Secret affec-
tions of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS
SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main &
Quay streets, up stairs.
A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

For Rectal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York. It has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, &c.

caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College

o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Second Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secrecy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of morbidities, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily applying to them.

the express purpose only of consultation. When their exertions have been crowned with the signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of the complaints, from their most simple condition that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of the prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, certain, and cost-

those which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interfere with their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a *correct*

Oils, Oils, Oils.
LIVE, Solar Sporm, Masonic Sporm,
 Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled
 Lined, Raw Lined, Kerosene, Bleach
 ed Waale, Polo Seal, &c., &c., for
 by the Cook, Barrel, or Gallon, at
HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE.

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors
&c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office

Deer's Corner.

BERANGER.

his greatest Poet died on Thursday the ripe age of 77, in full pos-

but to know Beranger was to know thoroughly the strength and scope of his genius, he must be

TO MY COAT.

ardly worth one paltry groat
near to me, my poor old coat

en years my friend thou'st be
en years I've brushed thee ch

like me, thou'rt old and woe,
the glow of youth is gone,
and shabby as thou art.

the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

forgot the birthday eve
I donned the glossy dress

al friends, in mantling wine,
and health to me and mine.

once let some despise,
or as ever in their eyes :

eir sakes, old as thou art,
 he poet shall not part,

g. I remember yet

feigned to fly Lisette;
her lover to retain,

ail skirt was rent in twain.
she did her best endeavor,

and thee up as well as ever.
 For thy sake, old as thou art,
 I will not spend this many tears,
 Nor yet shall I grow old in tears,
 Whilst yet my comely friend is so.

Poor coat.

coat, hast thou been found
y shoulders to the ground

aspstart "Lord" or "Grace"
ension or a place.

modest button-hole;
 that old as thou art

the poet should not part,
Poor coat.

h we be, my good old friend
all broke, you broke to hand

and temptations past,
honest to the last:

prize thy virtuous rage
lace a courtier brags :

I live and have a heart,
The poet shall not part,

My cont.

E BURDELI. MURDER.

Incendiary Fire in Petersburg.
\$25,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

We learn from the *Petersburg Review* that on Friday that on Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock, an alarm was given that some of the buildings near the residence of Mr. Dunfee were on fire, but before the bell rang it was suppressed and no further serious damage to the few neighbors. Less than an hour after the other fire broke out from a shed in near Chambers' block, on Brook street, and the engine, while on its way to the spot, got stuck in a gravel pit. Simultaneously with this misfortune, another fire broke out in a Foundry, belonging to Messrs. Moffet & Benson, at the opposite end of the town. The fire at Chambers' had so effectually diverted the attention of the firemen that no assistance could be rendered until the burning of the things from the building; and before the engine reached the spot and had

reary, the flames had gained so serious a mastery that it was deemed hopeless to attempt saving the building. The fire raged strong at the time, and large flocks of people gathered in front of the town, placing the American Hotel, shed, and barn in jeopardy. To add to the discouragement of the people, water was scarce; and it was considered almost miraculous that the fire did not spread to the other part of the town, which only escaped the ruin by being spared from our teeth." The properties where the fire originated were all burnt down, estimated to cost as follows:

Messrs. Moffat & Stevenson's loss in better stock, \$10,000 and \$20,000, on which they have received \$28,000.

The loss of Messrs. McComb & Co.'s stock, valued at \$20,000, of Whelan about \$7,000, and the members about \$1,000, on none of which was there a copper of insurance. Apart from the most serious destruction of the foundry is a palatial calamity. Some fifteen or twenty men were employed in it, and additions were being every day made to enlarge and improve more completely the works.

Stevens. It is said, will immediately rebuke with more substantial materials.

The Review attributes the prevalence of incendiary fires, and other outrages, to the toleration of such a number of drunken, dissipated and abandoned victims of the town congregated to gamble at the weekly dances, and to the general lawlessness and wickedness of all kinds. The Review urges strongly their suppression.

No clue has yet been discovered leading to the detection of the perpetrators of the fire.

AN UNUSUAL WEDDING SCENE.—Some time since, six young gentlemen bade fair to be the luckiest of mortals, as they were to be married to the loveliest of maidens, in the midst of Scotland's blooming heather, and amid the shores of America, in the hope of being enabled the better to prepare for woe and life. They located at Chicago, where the remembrance of their "bonnie Annie Leves" inspired them to unusual and peculiar exertions, and their combined efforts were rewarded by the attainment of their fortune at his

vored the fact that they sent home to Scotland the information that they were anxious to see their betrothed, and accompanied the message with a goodly sum of money to pay their passage. The girls, mutual protection and society, came off the ocean in the same vessel, and arrived in safety at Quebec. Thence they embarked with several hundred other emigrants on a river steamer, to continue their journey up the St. Lawrence. That steamer was the ill-fated "Montreal," and of the six betrothed maidens, five found either fiery or watery graves. The sixth, Miss Jeanne Pettigrew, was taken up for drowned, although by faithful and persistent attention, her life was saved. All her worldly possessions were gone, but kind-hearted women at Montreal supplied her abundantly, when she heard her affecting story. Eventually

reached its destination, and in a recent number of the Chicago Tribune chronicled the marriage of Mr. Adam Tatt of Chicago, to Miss Jeannette Pettigrew. He also repented the reward of his long exertions; and at the wedding there was present two of the other five young men whose feelings, when they contrasted the happiness of their friend with their own bereaved condition must have been sad indeed.

Swindling, and the crime of misappropriating money, seem to become more common every day. The New York Herald of the 11th last, states that the purveyor of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, had been charged with the crime for the last seven years, was brought before Justice Walsh, of the police court, on the previous day, on the charge of embezzling from time to time some \$50,000. The accused, known as "The Great Swindler," although his salary was only \$25 per month.

CANADIAN POSTAGE.—The postage between the United States and Canada is fixed by treaty, made while Judge Hall was Postmaster-General of Canada. The postage on letters, prepaid in advance, is one cent, and on newspapers, periodicals, etc. This is a high rate, seventh-

There is, however, a rule of the department in the United States and it seems to us to be a very unattractive, and which causes much dissatisfaction. The rule is that if the stamp is placed on the letter to prepay it, they are not sufficient to pay the entire postage, they are cancelled and a full postage stamp is required on the letter. For instance, suppose a person puts on a three-cent stamp, presuming that will pay to the frontier; or if some one occurs that three of those stamps will pay on the letter, and out of the three stamps one is cancelled, the other two stamps are all cancelled. In the United States pocketing the money and charging a second postage. Does the Post Office department think that is right?

SHOCKING BARRETT:—Yesterday last a soldier of the Ninth Regiment, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, caught a stray dog in the back yard and hung the poor brute to the tail of the palladium, then bent its head with a tomahawk, and before life was extinct, took it home and skinned it.

Hastings Chronicle.

NO. 1.

Orange Influence in Parliament.

the advantage of a conversation with gentlemen, all holding prominent positions in the Orange Association—men of intelligence and firm Protestants. He expressed to me a astonishment that, with so many able, informed persons in the Association—men who thoroughly understand and approve the principles which the Orange Society was bound to sustain—a few individuals at quarters have been able, year after year, subsequent after Parliament, to turn the influence of the body in Upper Canada against liberty and in open support of Popery.

... friends were amazed at the statement they would not credit it. But the witness stated the statement—insisted that the respectable panders to Romish priests in the House of Assembly, without exception were those members who were sent to London and retained there by Orange influence and he produced the Journals in proof of the alleged

we have an idea that there are those of intelligent Orangutans throughout Canada, who will require chapter and verse to show them, as they will believe it.

MEMRS. GEORGE CRAWFORD, W. F. HILL, F. A. BURTON, E. JAEWILL, J. McDONALD, B. R. CHURCH, J. M. FOX

Dr. CLARK, JOHN SUFFLE, and G. B. BOWEN, who were returned through influence, we presume we will be naming

Now, we have but to consult the list, and examine the division lists, to discover these twenty men have stood ready at every moment to do the dirty work of the Papacy. There has been hardly a Popish Bill proposed while they have sat in Parliament so infamous for them to swallow.

On the 18th October, 1834, the Bill to incorporate the Popish College of Mr. Hartman, before the House, when Mr. Hartman, moved by Mr. Ferris, moved to strike clause empowering the Corporation to purchase large quantities of Real estate for various purposes. **Five Roman Catholics voted in favour of the amendment, which strikes**

root of priestly influence—but how Orange members vote? Why, Bowley, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Daly, Macbeth, John A. McDonald, Powell Henry Smith, and Stevenson—all vote against Mr. Hartman's amendment! the 20th October all these voted for with all its iniquity, but Daly and Larwood absent. Cressler Robinson and

On the 21st November, 1857, when was before Parliament for taxing the Upper Canada to settle the Seigniorial dispute between the landlords and the lower Canada, Mr. Brown moved to add a clause in the Bill, enabling the Poor

to buy lands in Upper Canada with the money they got from Government, and to put the money in mortmain. Of the Orange members, Cayley, Crysaler, Macbeth, John Donald, Powell, Henry Smith, and St. George voted against the amendment!

On the 23rd November, when the bill was before the House, Mr. Mackenzie

that, instead of taxing the people of Canada to settle a local dispute in Louisiana, the Jesuits' Estates which were created by the French Government, after near a century as public property be applied to that purpose. How did the members vote on that occasion? Among those who voted to protect the estate of the Jesuits were Messrs. Mulholland, McPherson, and McPherson.

On the 5th December, 1854, a brought before the Assembly to comp Popish Saints' days to be held as throughout Upper and Lower Canada this was clearly a Popish measure—did Orange gentlemen vote on it? V

Brown, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moved for a strike out all the merely Sectarian names, and among those who voted down his motion were Messrs. Cayley, Crawford, Cryan, Beth, John A. McDonald, Robinson, S. Smith, and Stevenson.

Mr. Gowan says, in a letter to the *Port Hope Guide*:—"The Orators have been chosen."

oppose the granting of money by Gov-
ernment for the support of Roman Catholic
missions." How they "oppose" it is hard
to understand, for they always vote the cash
rate. Every year, the estimates contain
large grants for Popish purposes, to
the Orange members unhesitatingly pre-
fer. But on the 9th December, 1861,
they voted even beyond the usual mark.

quits, as we have said, were banished from Canada under the Old French Government, and their property confiscated. The Hindostanee Government was the first British Ministry, by solemn Statute, gave them a legal position in Canada—and John A. Macdonald's Administration was the first that ever recognized them. In the Session of 1864, Mr. A.

Two Thousand dollars as a special al-
Jesuit College at Montreal, for the in-
of Jesuitism at the public expense.
moved to strike out that grant—when
John A. Macdonald, Robinson, Henry
and D. B. Stevenson, all went for con-
the Jesuits! Mr. Powell was the only
who voted against it.

On the 14th December, 1834, it was resolved to take thirty thousand dollars of common School money, and hand it over in support of Popish Colleges and Nunneries in Lower Canada. Mr. Brown, seconded by John Sandfield Macdonald, moved in assent, that if such a sum must be given for that purpose, that it be taken from the

and of the Jesuita Estates. Twelve Catholics voted for that motion;—but of the Orange gentlemen had courage against the Popish priests! Among those voted down Mr. Brown's amendment. Messrs. Coyley, Crawford, Cryslar, Fe John A. Macdonald, Robinson, and H. all the rest *non combatibus*.

On the 6th March, 1880, Mr. J. B. E. (also a Roman Catholic) moved the reading of a Bill, which would have compelled all the Roman Catholic Monasteries and Convents to render an account of their goods annually to Parliament. Ten Roman Catholics voted for the Bill—but only three.

